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American Evacuation From S. China

Hospital Ship As Floating Hotel

Full details of plans for the evacuation of American citizens from South China were disclosed by Vice-Admiral Oscar C. Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces, Western Pacific, at a press conference held in the American Club, Hongkong Bank building, this morning. He said that by reason of the fact certain American citizens would not be allowed through Hongkong because they could not state any place at which they could stay, the hospital ship *Repose*, which is due shortly, will be utilized as a floating transit hotel until some ship was ready to take the evacuees away.

Admiral Badger stated that the *Repose* had now alongside a ship and was taking on board fresh vegetables, tomatoes and cereal from the United States,

and frozen meats enough for 1,000 people for 30 days.

At the conclusion of his statement, Admiral Badger, in reply to a correspondent's question as to whether the U.S. Fleet, if offered facilities at Formosa, would use it as a base in the event of evacuating from Tsin-tao, stated that that was a matter for high Government decision to be settled in London and Washington. He added that he did not mind being quoted on his personal opinion which was that Formosa was not suitable for the needs of a force of his size and it was fairly busy at present with the support of the Chinese force.

NOT PALATIAL

With regard to the *Repose* being used as a floating hotel, Admiral Badger made it clear that Navy accommodation was adequate but not palatial and commercial rates—nearly steerage—would be charged. People would have to accept inconveniences such as no private bathrooms, etc. The *Repose* was due to arrive on June 3.

Admiral Badger began his conference by explaining why he was here. He said he came to contact Minister Counsellor Clark, head of the U.S. Embassy Group in Canton in connection with problems confronting them in South and some part of Western China. It was not a very difficult problem—but it required certain assistance by the Navy for the Consular groups. There were some Americans in Canton and the Canton area and other parts of China who wanted to leave China.

"One of our difficulties is that Hongkong is so full of people now that those Americans desiring to evacuate cannot get clear through Hongkong by the local authorities unless they can state that they have a place to stay at when they come to Hongkong," said the Admiral. "And there are very few of them who can make such a statement. There are about 120 Americans in the Chukking area who although they have transport cannot get in to Hongkong because they have no place to stay."

(Continued on Page 5)

EDITORIAL

Devaluation Considerations

THE persistency with which New York financial interests, or rather speculators, resurrect rumours of devaluation of Sterling, is extraordinary in view of the categorical declarations by Sir Stafford Cripps that there is no intention of carrying out any such measure. Moreover, these so-called pundits take especial delight in planning their prophecies to the Pound, deliberately ignoring the fact that if Sterling is devalued, so also must be the rest of the European currencies, making it virtually impossible for Britain to take unilateral action in revising its own currency. Also lost sight of is the salient fact that Britain's financial policy is an integral part of her long-term economic policy, and that to attempt to divorce one from the other would be to repudiate a line of action which has already achieved much towards effecting the nation's recovery. Actually the three main factors which have influenced the position of the United Kingdom have had a corresponding effect on nearly half the world's population. In the first place, Britain stands to bay for fifth of all imports from overseas investments; in the second place, the cost of raw materials has risen three times since 1938; and in the third place, the immense unbalance between the Western hemisphere and the rest of the world in trade as a result of World War II has caused a dollar shortage. There are decisive influences in the formulating and carrying out of British policy, not

only to effect economic and social recovery, but for the purpose of strengthening the Pound Sterling. The same influences explain the continuation of austerity and high taxation which combat inflation and simultaneously assist in making Sterling a completely independent currency as well as a medium of the largest trading bloc in the world. It is true that a devalued currency makes exporting easier, but it also increases the cost of imports and therefore, in the long run, must also increase the cost of manufactures produced from raw materials bought at higher prices. The British Government's policy has been well defined: it is not to devalue, but to concentrate on striving for the highest possible efficiency on a greater output per man-hour. And for this two methods are being used. The most obvious is the re-equipping of industries with the latest and best machinery—which is a long-term project. The second method, and one on which short-term results must be attained, is a better use of existing man-power and machinery. That is the only course which can give higher production and enable British industries to cut costs so that they can continue to expand exports in the face of markets which are becoming increasingly buyers' markets. It is, in addition, the best protection for Sterling, and if successful, makes devaluation as unnecessary as it is undesirable.

Abrupt End To Battle Of Shanghai

SURRENDER OF LAST RESISTANCE POINTS

Foreigners Play Big Part In The Final Phases

Shanghai, May 27.—As sudden as the crash of an Oriental gong in an empty street, peace and quiet returned to Shanghai at midnight. The military phase of the Reds' takeover of this sprawling city ended in one final mad burst of fighting on the North bank of Soochow Creek. The final collapse was complicated by indecision among the barricaded Nationalists in buildings, which was finally broken by the intercession of foreigners and the brisk arrival of Communist soldiers.

Thereafter the Reds swept on into Hongkow and North Shanghai, and quickly eliminated the handful of holdouts while off to the North-west Woosung fell and government forces which failed to reach the evacuation point surrendered peacefully.

Foreign Aid Bill Passed

Washington, May 26.—The House of Representatives today passed the US\$5,617,470,000 foreign aid bill after going most of the way to meet President Truman's last-minute appeal for more money.

Passage was by a standing vote of 193-27. The measure now goes to the Senate.

In a letter read just before the final vote, on the compromise measure, Mr. Truman particularly urged the House to restore the \$154,000,000 cut by the Appropriations Committee from his requested \$1,000,000,000 for the occupied areas. The House met him halfway on that request by voting 120-30 to restore \$75,000,000 of the cut, bringing to \$235,000,000 the total for the occupied areas in the fiscal year 1950.

Besides \$225,000,000 for the occupied areas, the bill carries \$3,568,470,000 for Marshall Plan spending. Under the compromise, this amount can be spent during the first 10½ months of the fiscal year 1950 instead of being spread over 12 months. The administration will be able to come back for more money for the final month and a half of the fiscal year 1950. This would nearly equal the spending rate proposed by Mr. Truman for the second year of the Marshall Plan.

United Press.

KIDS FROM THE FARMS

"They were poor farm kids from Honan," said Mr. Topper, "and right up to me end they kept saying 'our officers told us to fight to the end and we obey orders'—we had to convince them their officers had quit. I don't know when the Communists came in and got them. I was too tired to care."

Even more bizarre was the final surrender nearby of the Embankment Building where 1,000 civilians were trapped with a few hundred Nationalist soldiers. Here, American John Powell, Editor of the *Canton Weekly Review* and son of the man who lost his life from maltreatment in Japanese prison camp, and other foreigners and Chinese civilians managed during the night to get all the Nationalist concentrated on one floor of the building and convinced them the game was up. But on the roof a few holdout Nationalists wouldn't come down. Eventually the downstair Nationalists tried to send an envoy to the Communists on Sachen Bridge, the rooftop Nationalists shot at them.

HEARTBREAKING

"It was heartbreaking," said Mr. Powell. "They all wanted to quit but were afraid to stop. We finally got them to disarm themselves. Then I went upstairs to see how my wife was getting along, then made another try to get the rooftop Nationalists to listen to reason and then went back down where the disarmed Nationalists were gathered."

I was terribly tired by this time. I started talking to these soldiers again, even I noticed they were armed again. Then it hit me like a dash of cold water that these men were Communists. They must find their markets in the West, continued to try to prod more information about of China. He gathered the Eastern Germany but he had to leave Japan to a condition of self-support as quickly as possible. Reuter.

Today's weather: Light or moderate winds from a southwesterly quarter. Weather cloudy and warm with some rain.

Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1011.5 mb. 55° F. in Temperature, 55° F. Dew point, 77° F. Relative humidity, 82% Wind direction, South. Wind force, 1 knot.

Low water: 1 ft. 1 in. at 6:11 pm. High water: 4 ft. 1 in. at 11:08 pm.

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Riot Follows Soccer Game

Istanbul, May 26.—Violent rioting broke out in the centre of Istanbul's European district tonight in the wake of a huge demonstration, protesting against Turkey's loss of a football match in the Mediterranean Cup competition in Athens last Friday.

A mob numbering thousands marched from Inonu Stadium through Maxim Circle down the Rue de Pera, Istanbul's great shopping district, and literally threw itself against a company of mounted police and swarms of gendarmes and foot police. Some broke through.

Precisely where they intended to go was not clear, but it may have been the Greek Consulate or the Hellenic Sporting Club.

FRENZIED STUDENTS
Frenzied students and sports lovers waving flags and placards harshly anti-Greek fell back under the first charge of the police. Their leaders tried to pacify them and help them disband, but wild howling cut them off. They charged again and again.

Some more got through, but in general the police held firm. After nearly an hour of argument between the mob leaders and police spokesmen, the crowd agreed to march in an orderly manner out of the centre of the town.

A police barricade was set up at a street which crosses the Rue de Pera where it turns down to the Greek Consulate.

Injuries appeared to be few, but tempers were high even as the mob marched away, still cordonned by mounted police.

The outbreak followed a peaceful demonstration at the Inonu Stadium, where 20,000 cheered wildly the national soccer team which won 4-0 losers from Athens, and cried derisively at the Greeks and Italians.

PROTEST MEETING

A protest meeting was arranged by student leaders to voice criticism of what they and the newspapers have termed unfriendly treatment given the Turkish team during the Mediterranean Cup matches and particularly the victory of the Italians over the Turks in the crucial game last Friday.

"Let the Greeks not forget Sakarya," exclaimed the speaker as the audience thundered approval. (The Sakarya River battle was one of the turning points for the Turks in 1921.)

Twenty thousand people saw Italy defeat Turkey 3-2 in the Mediterranean Friendship Cup soccer tournament at Athens on Friday.

Play had to be halted for five minutes in the second half when Aldo Puccinelli kicked the winning goal. The Turks claimed that he was offside and both teams milled around the centre of the field though no blows were struck. Police went on to the field and protected the referee.

When the Italians complained to the referee at an earlier stage of the game, the Greek crowd which had cheered the Italians booted the Greek referee. —Associated Press.

Allahabad, United Provinces, May 26.—Two student pilots, including an Indonesian named Surapati, were killed today when a Royal Flying Club aircraft crashed near here. —Reuter.



The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin (left) and Secretary of State Dean Acheson ride in an open, French-style, glass-doored elevator in the French Foreign Office in Paris. They met to begin talks with the French as a preliminary to the opening of the Big Four Conference on German settlement. —AP Picture.

Mr. Vyshinsky Starts Saying "No" Again

Paris, May 26.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, today rejected any suggestion that the Soviet Union let the Eastern Zone of Germany join the new Western Federal state of Germany.

At a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which more closely resembled some of the more bitter earlier sessions, Mr. Vyshinsky denounced the agreement, reached by Britain, the United States and France in Washington earlier this year, to proceed with a separate Western German state.

He said: "The whole series of questions of tripartite fortrol elaborated at Washington anticipates that decisions should be taken by the majority—this comes to the same thing as saying that the Americans are masters of Germany. It is for this reason Russia cannot adhere to such a system."

That seemed to blast any hopes of agreement here because the West was planning eventually to propose to Russia that agreement on Germany could be achieved only if the Russians were willing to let Eastern Germany join the new Western German state—the West will not turn back.

Each of the three Western Ministers again rejected Mr. Vyshinsky's proposal to go back to Potsdam and its attempt to four-power military rule of Germany.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, denounced the Russian plan as one that "no reasonably prudent man" could accept.

"We in the West have created near-unity, raised economic standards, settled very many offending problems and, by a vast effort, we have created a peaceful democratic society with the economic structure."

"It is not to be undone," said Mr. Acheson.

(Continued on Page 5)

Japan's Recovery

Big Claims Made By MacArthur

New York, May 26.—General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, claimed today that Japan had made a greater postwar economic recovery than many European countries and had increased her industrial output more than Britain.

He said: "The whole series of questions of tripartite fortrol elaborated at Washington anticipates that decisions should be taken by the majority—this comes to the same thing as saying that the Americans are masters of Germany. It is for this reason Russia cannot adhere to such a system."

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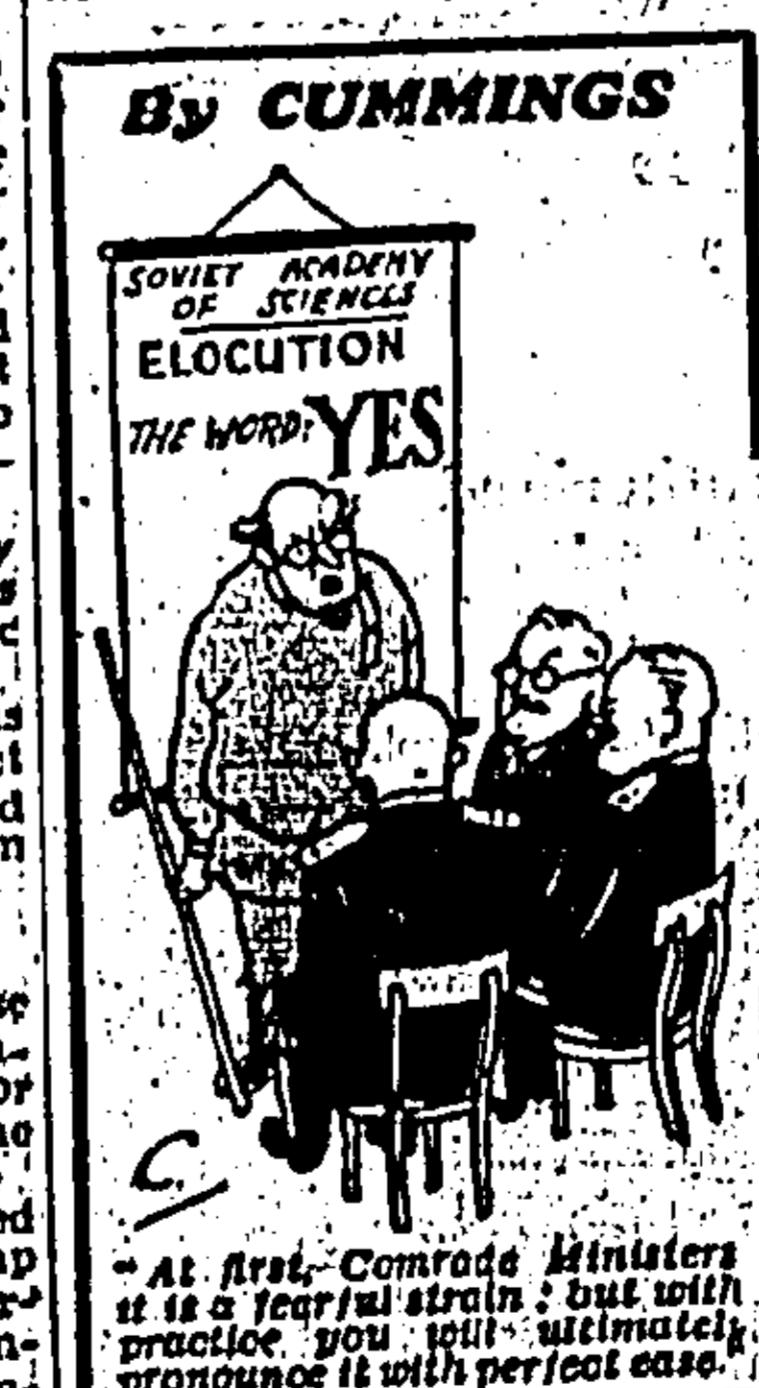
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(Continued on Page 5)



Philippines Angry About Reparations Suspension

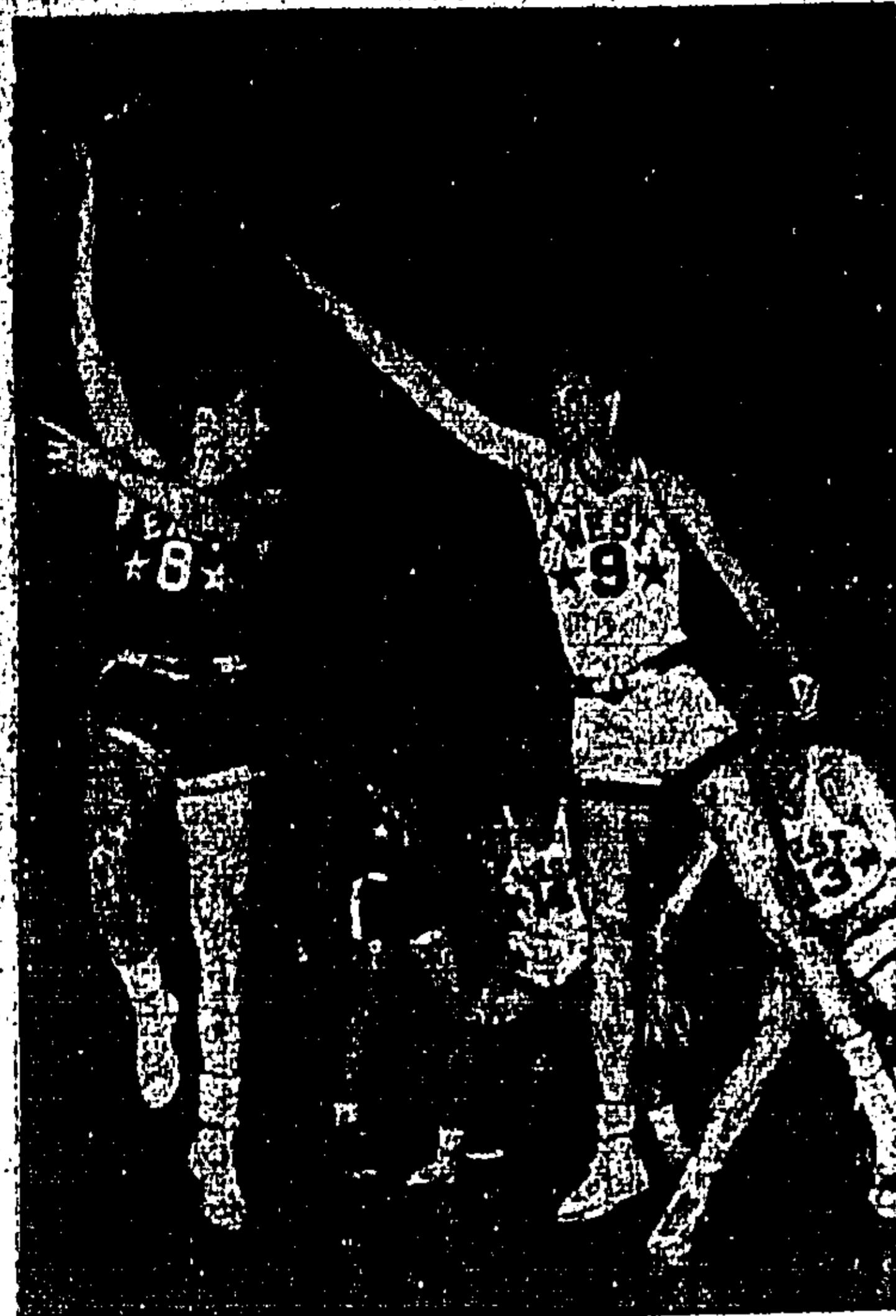
Washington, May 26.—The Philippines renewed its complaint today against the United States action in cancelling further Japanese reparations.

General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines' delegate, told a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission here that the United States had "broken faith" with the Philippines.

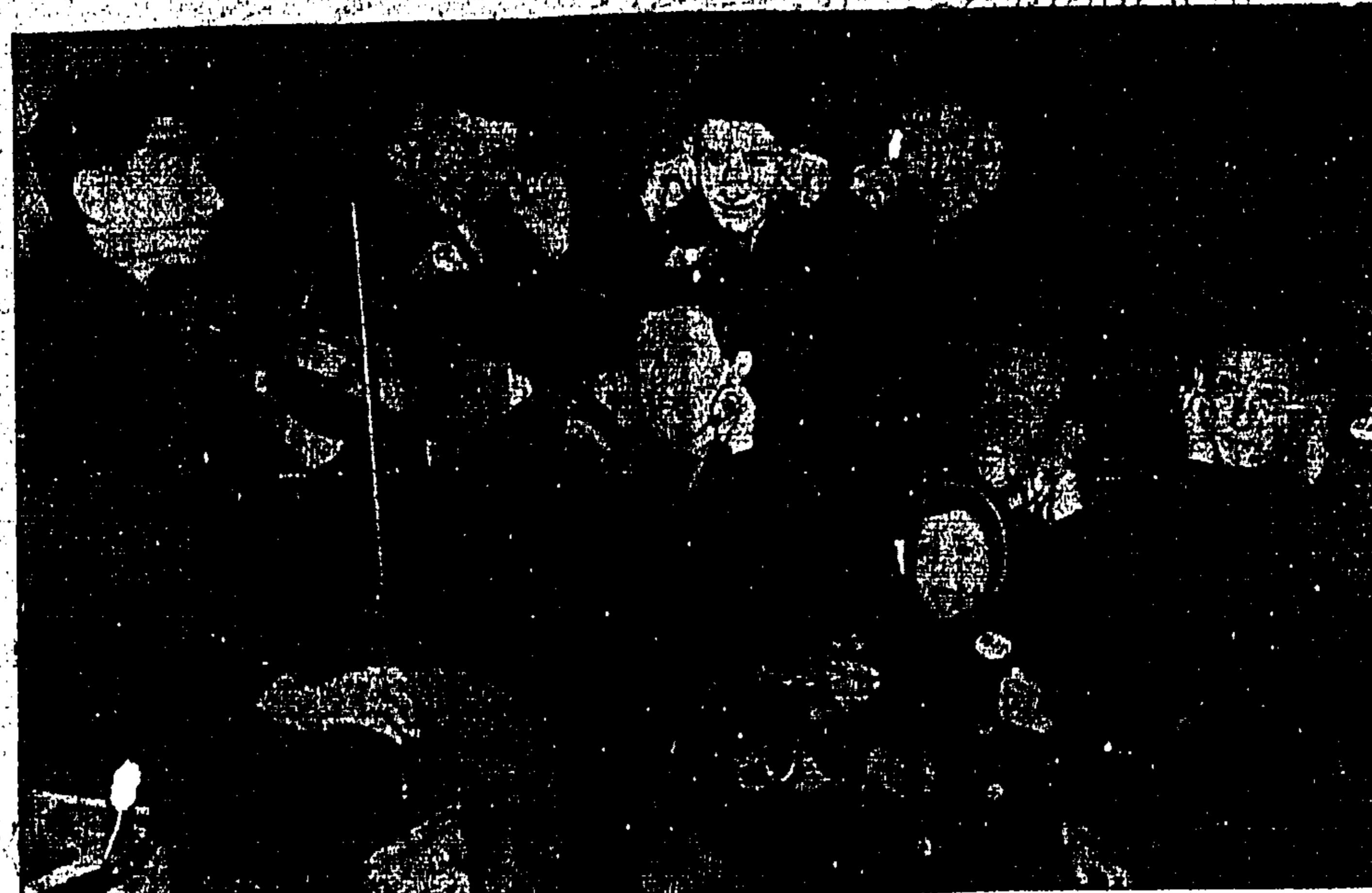
The United States, he said, agreed in the 1940 Rehabilitation Act to act as agent for the Philippines in collecting damages from Japan.

The Philippines had suspended the payment of reparations to Japan, but the United States had not done so. General Romulo said the Philippines had informed the Far Eastern Commission that the Philippines would not support the United States' action.

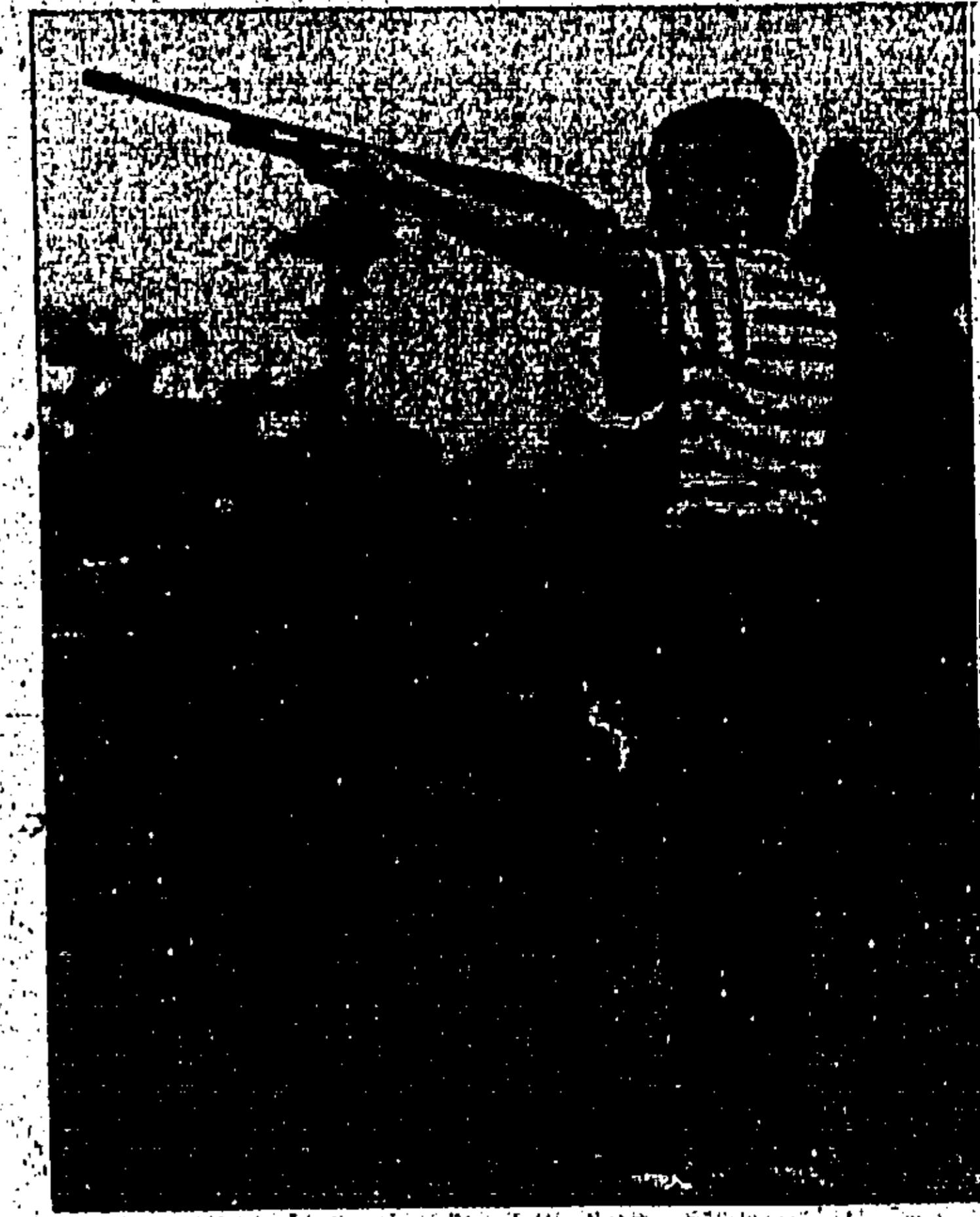
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



FLIPPING ONE OVER—Tony Lavelli (8), of Yale, East All-Stars, slips a pass over the outstretched arm of Ed Macauley (9), of St Louis, West All-Stars, during a basketball game in New York's Madison Square Garden. The East won, 65-64, for their third victory in four annual games.



STOP THE MUSIC—When Chaskel Fleigelmand and his family arrived in New York from Poland, his nine-year-old son celebrated with an unwelcomed serenade. One of the lucky European families who managed to stay together during the war, the Fleigelmands are also one of the largest DP families to reach America.



HE'S DOING ALL RIGHT—Canty Heath, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, displays his accuracy with a skeet gun. He broke 25 straight clay targets during an Open Skeet Championship held at a local gun club.



ARTIST, ACTRESS VIEW ART—Nicolai Cikovsky, artist, tells actress Jan Evans of the background of his marine, painted at Sag Harbour, New York and shown in the Second American Art Festival at the Barbizon Plaza, New York City.



LUCKY FISH—Starlet Laura Elliott, in Hollywood, is all ready for the fishing season. Her costume, while undoubtedly comfortable, might not be just the thing to wear while sitting on jagged rocks waiting for a fish to bite.



NEW USE FOR RADIO—Hank Manger, right, covered a fire in Jersey City, New Jersey, for his newspaper, and used a walkie-talkie radio to send messages from the fire brigade chief to the fire fighters.



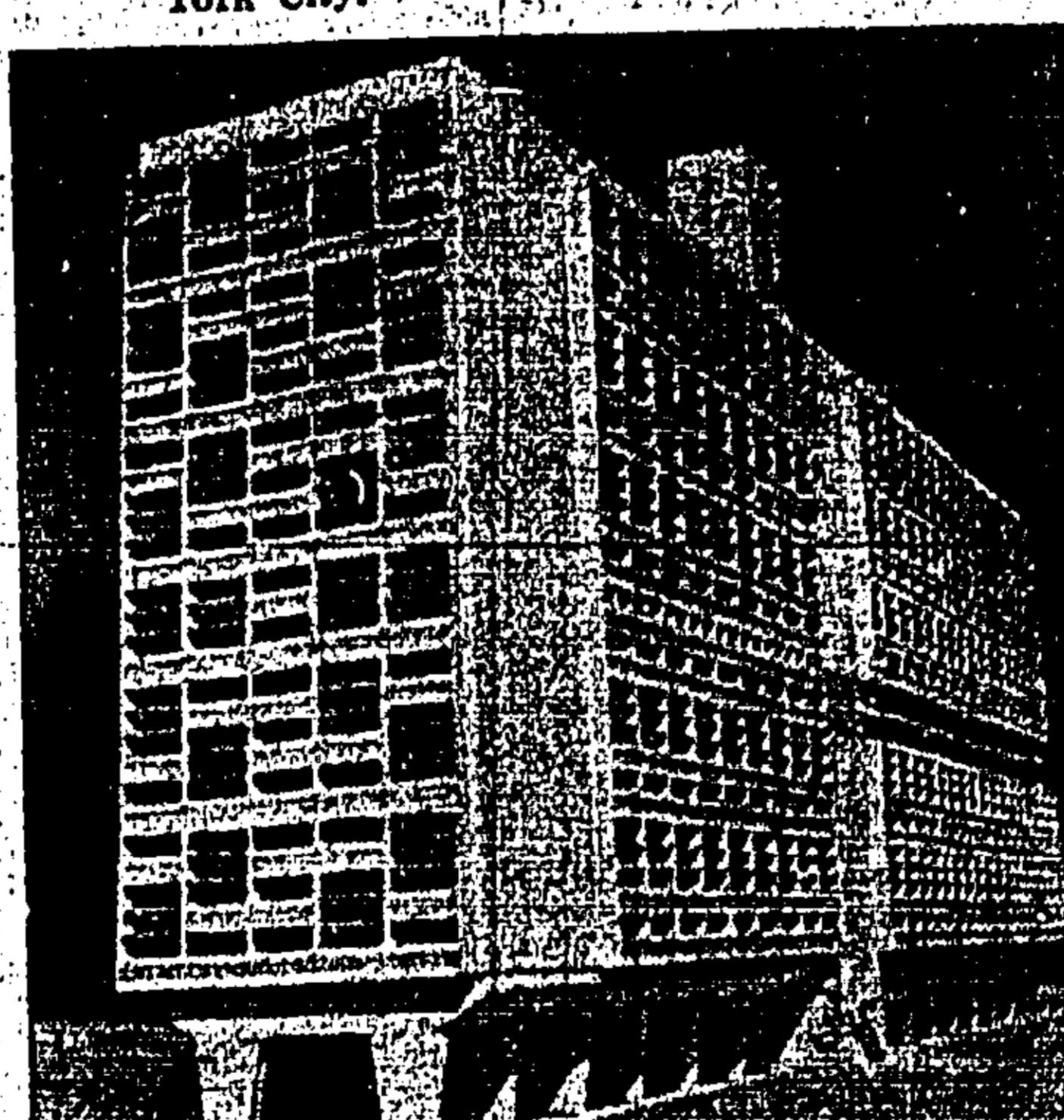
The NEW Lipstick shade that gives you a little more—excitement—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tragée, the world's finest Lipstick! And The new GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip-appeal". Beautiful women, like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year. Let



YOUNG WANDERERS—When Walter Stanger of New York found his sons after they had disappeared for the sixth time this year, he put dog tags round their necks—just in case. Rixie, five, left, and Van, three, like to travel but they also like to be found by the policemen, who give them plenty of sweets.



FROZEN DISCS— Camera stops in mid-air the objects juggled by Trixie LaRue in "Howdy, Mr. Ice," in New York.



HOUSE ON STILTS—This is a model of an "apartment house on stilts" being built at Marseilles, France. It will be 17 storeys high with shops, clubs, a nursery and a roof garden.



XIV CHAMBERS come from "Original Stories for Children," by J. B. Bishop, and are told by the author of "Following the River," and "The Slave." The illustrations are by the author.



EXCHANGE OF CONFIDENCES Panjora (left), Compoxee, and Bloodie, room-mates at the Philadelphia Zoo, exchange a lot of confidences as they wait for the arrival of the attendant with their meal.



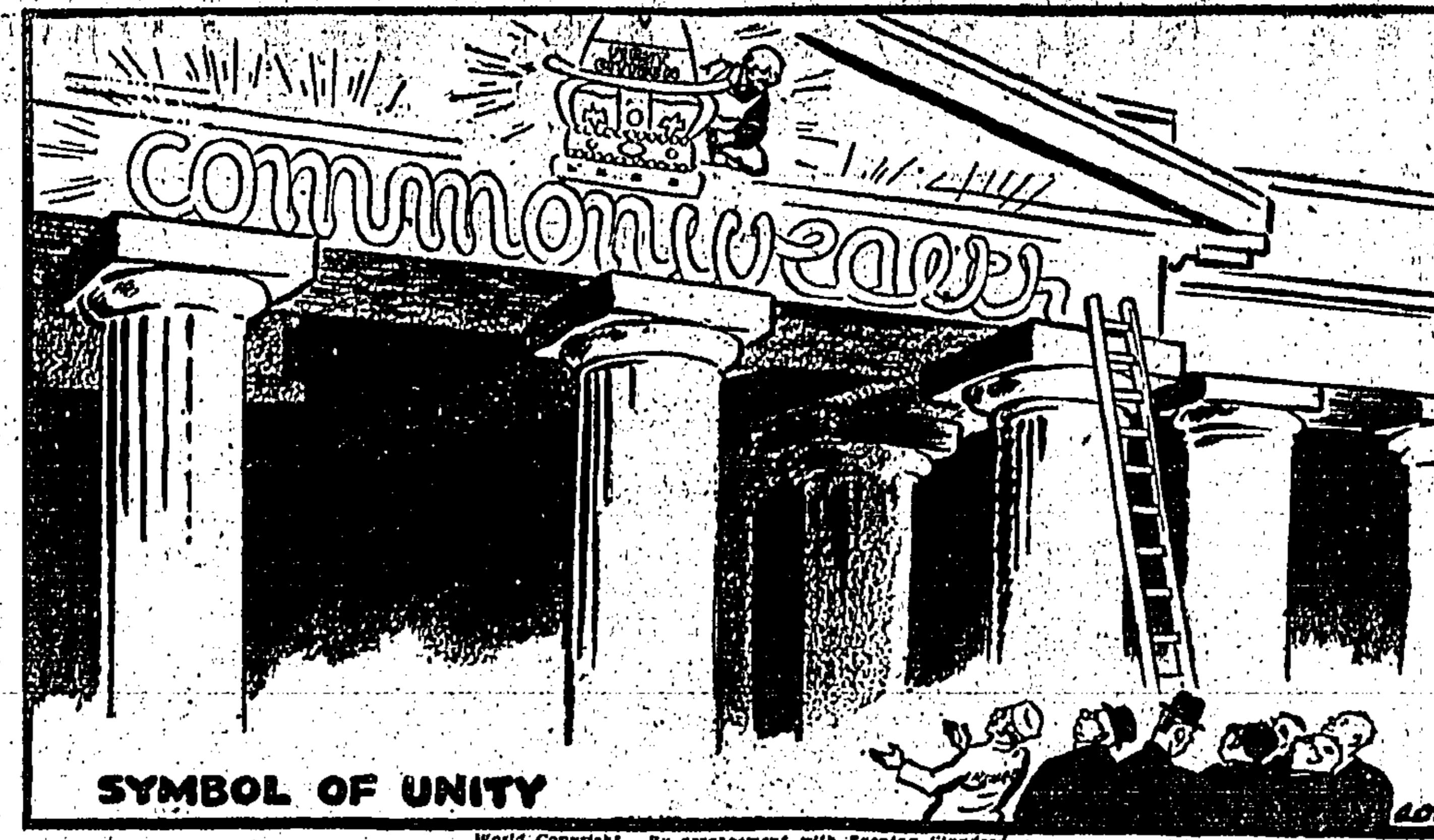
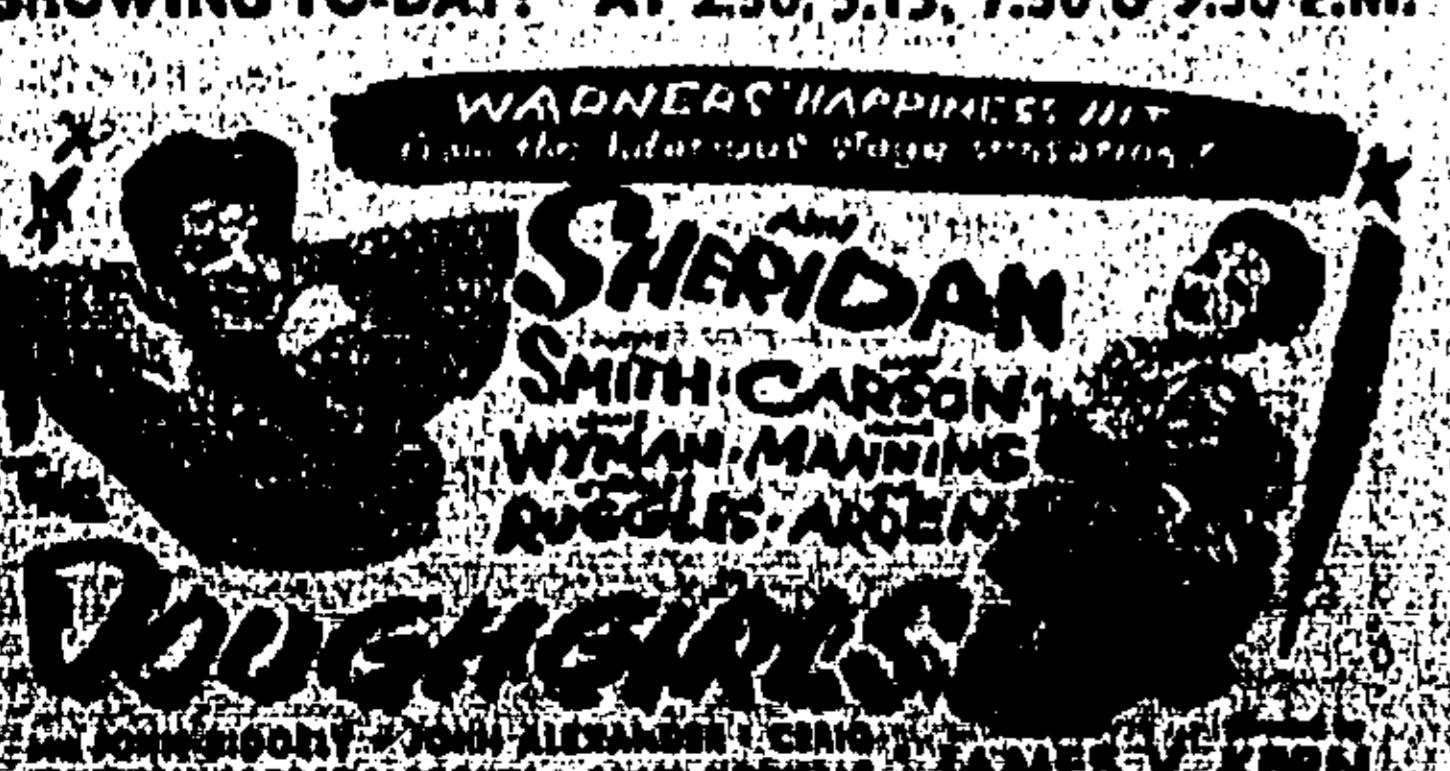
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My Berlin Day

...So many times you find yourself saying: 'Why, it's nearly a year since...'

by SELKIRK PANTON

Berlin, May 13. I CUT myself badly three times while shaving this morning; this is a most unusual thing. I can only assume that it is safer to shave by a flickering candle than by electric light. For this morning the electric light was on at shaving time for the first time in ten months.

When I went into the bathroom, I made the mistake of habit—I lit the candle. Then I remembered. The blockade was over. The light was on. I turned the switch and it worked.

No doubt I was not the only one to cut himself this morning. I am told that the Red Army soldiers, who, at midnight last night, sat at their Berlin autobahn check-point surrounded by empty vodka bottles, had a pretty bad hangover today.

First moment

IT was with them that my first moment in blockade-free Berlin started.

And it started well with the Red Army "cooskies," whom I first met at the East-West link-up at Torgau on the Elbe on April 25, 1945. Then we carved Hitler's Reich in two. It seems a long, long time ago...

Today went like this—

0.01 H.R. (Which to you means one minute past midnight): Out at the British check-point—in a—Leicester-Square film premiere blaze. The British raised their barrier, sightseers were spilled off the wings, a German thrust a bunch of lilac on the bonnet, and we were off down the autobahn to the West.

1 A.M.: Drove to see the lights in Berlin's Piccadilly—the Kurfürstendamm—with its ground-floor rash of showy luxury shops.

The lights were on, but how pitiful! Odd ones dotted here and there threw the ruins into more ghastly shadows, with the night folk flitting from shadow to shadow, or standing under the lamps, according to their profession.

Lights blazed

THE Brandenburg Gate, on the boundary between the British and Russian sectors, was quiet, with the hammer and sickle floating over it.

The Russians had just withdrawn the German police guards. The usual bright lights blazed over the Russian memorial, with its lone Tommy-gunner guard in the Tiergarten.

1 A.M.: The first "Westerners" stormed into central Berlin by car. The giggling doubt, the fear of the last-minute "misunderstanding" began to ebb. There was excited telephoning, with bells ringing everywhere, and all the lights blazed over the Russian memorial, with its lone Tommy-gunner guard in the Tiergarten.

It is partly wishful thinking for the Germans, and particularly, the politicians of East and West, fear a complete four-power agreement on Germany. They thrive on Allied disunity.

Then home.

3: Grote, our German maid, had celebrated her own blockade-lifting. She had turned on the light over the front door, and we saw it shining as we came home.

We turned on all the lights—I had no wish to sleep. With the lights still on it seemed too early to go to bed. For so long they had been turned off at 11 p.m.

4: To bed, with the luxury of turning the light out from the bedside, instead of pulling a candle.

4:45: The telephone. "The first British military train from the West is ahead of schedule and will arrive an hour earlier."

5: The telephone: "The train from the West has slowed up. 6:45: "It is running on time."

7:30: "The train has arrived."

8:15: Again the telephone. An unknown voice: "Could you give me a Press ticket for the 9 o'clock meeting of the West Berlin City Council?"

There was little talk of the actual lifting of the blockade.

I gave it up and got up.

11:30: Off to the Anhalter Station in the U.S. sector, on the border of the Russian sector, to see the first freight train come in. Excited Berliners cheered. All the buildings and trains were decked with the black, red, gold flag of the pre-Hitler Weimar Republic.

12:30 P.M.: Drove back to the British sector through the Russian sector. Noticed again that strange, intangible difference between the East and West sectors. Every time I have a feeling that I have driven hundreds of miles to the East, instead of only a few yards, as though the Soviet had Russellized their Germans.

But in the East as in the Western sector, I found the Berliners still sceptical. They shared my feeling of anti-climax. Nine out of ten are convinced that the Paris talks will end in failure and the Russians will clamp down the blockade again.

14:30: The first "Westerners" arrived into central Berlin by car. The giggling doubt, the fear of the last-minute "misunderstanding" began to ebb. There was excited telephoning, with bells ringing everywhere, and all the lights blazed over the Russian memorial, with its lone Tommy-gunner guard in the Tiergarten.

It is partly wishful thinking for the Germans, and particularly, the politicians of East and West, fear a complete four-power agreement on Germany. They thrive on Allied disunity.

Then home.

And maybe, also, you weren't such a fool as to expect privacy when you decided to have your baby in hospital, in the best possible conditions, at the State's expense.

I won't say I enjoyed hospital, but it taught me a great deal. How to make a mother perfect. That she can produce the perfect baby—that we learnt in the ante-natal clinic, bearing ourselves proudly, inhaling confidence from those about us.

How to make a mother feel a nuisance, and not a necessary one either—that I learnt from a pretty little chit of a nurse who disliked my watching while she bathed my child, and curiously bade me draw the cubicle curtains.

How to make a mother feel that she's a goddess—how to make her feel that she's only

£4 of the State's money when we got out, more if we had to stop work or pay someone to look after our homes.

Why should they worry? The State, that took away so much of our privacy, paid us to wait.

The State gave us free vitamins during pregnancy, and cheap orange juice which we had to keep away from father lest his enthusiasm for concocting new and astonishing drinks should run away with his concern for posterity. The State lodged and provided us here in hospital. We were each worth £4 of the State's money when we got out, more if we had to stop work or pay someone to look after our homes.

We suspected that the food in the Paying Ward was better than ours. (And why not?) we suspected that the nurses also were better.

Cable-letter from New York

THOSE FLYING SAUCERS

By FREDERICK COOK

New York. THE U.S. Air Force now say officially that Flying Saucers are not a joke. Almost in the same breath they add that though no explanation has been found for about 40 percent of the phenomena reported, from various parts of this country, there is no cause for alarm.

The Air Force have been investigating Flying Saucer reports for almost two years in great detail. They agree that most of the people who swear they saw something, actually did.

The things they saw were mostly birds, aircraft, meteors, balloons and "testing devices" (no further details).

The correct identification of things seen by the remaining percentage of the people who made reports is still the task of Project Saucer, Division of Intelligence.

Statisticians estimate that Americans can now eat five meals for what four used to cost them. Foods are cheaper in every major city.

SING-SING OVERCROWDED

M R. William Snyder, Warden of Sing-Sing Prison, says the population of his establishment has overflowed. He has 1825 inmates—three more than there is cell-room for.

But no "guests" will be turned away. They will be accommodated in the segregation buildings until cells become vacant.

TOO MANY NYLONS

A MERICA'S booming nylon industry has made so many stockings that the market is flooded. Prices are falling, profits have dwindled, and some factories have closed.

Three factors are blamed. Too many firms in the business; new machines make stockings faster; nylon gives stockings too long a life. (Quality nylons selling at 12s. 6d. a pair October are now marked 9s. 6d.)

—(London Express Service).

The reason: the new quick-frozen foods. Fish on offer in markets hundreds of miles from the coast was often so unappetising that few people would buy it.

TODAY'S neatly packed, hard-frozen fillets—which will stay fresh for months if necessary—are starting a new food fashion in the West.

—(London Express Service).

Having a 'national' baby

by SARAH CAMPION

"YOU'LL get no privacy," friends warned me. "Even your baby won't belong to you, for when you take it away except when it's being fed. You'll get no privacy at all."

They were right—but it didn't matter. Certainly, after nine days in a maternity hospital, under the new national health scheme, you have shed most of your modesty, and are likely to come away with a stranger-baby in your arms.

A third mother had a ten-week-premature son who was the pride of the place, in that he survived. He lived in an oxygen tent, and was worshipped through glass-like somation foods.

A fourth had twin toddler boys at home; now she had a girl, and smiled all day at the thought of her.

Across the way there were two full beds and two empty cribs: the mothers were as yet babies, here for observation, and often bored to tears with waiting.

Why should they worry? The State, that took away so much of our privacy, paid us to wait.

The State gave us free vitamins during pregnancy, and cheap orange juice which we had to keep away from father lest his enthusiasm for concocting new and astonishing drinks should run away with his concern for posterity.

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The State paid specialists, surgeons, doctors to attend us, nurses to wait upon us, cleaners to clean the wards for us.

In brief, the State paid us to have babies, and that is as it should be.

But certainly we had no privacy, while guinea-pigging for the State. Even schoolgirls were let loose upon us trooping in one morning unannounced, circling us in nudging silence, trooping out again sadly bewildered by the riddle of the empty cribs.

As for the students, they were a League of Nations in themselves. And we were very rude about them, when they had prodded at us and gone away.

We had little else to do all day save gossip and grumble. We lay there casting suspicion on Sister's intelligence, doctor's skill.

We suspected that the food in the Paying Ward was better than ours. (And why not?) we suspected that the nurses also were better.

Blow privacy, say I. These other things are more important, and more necessary.

—(London Express Service).



I came out of hospital determined that nothing save dire need shall make me have a second baby there. Yet I am very glad the first was born so.

The best of skilled care was mine when I needed it most, and that again is as it should be. The best of skilled care, devoted and unstinting, from the best of specialists: food which though duller than ditchwater, did at least keep the body going; and the heartening surely that if anything went wrong with me or with the baby, we were in the best possible place to have it dealt with.

Blow privacy, say I. These other things are more important, and more necessary.

—(London Express Service).

NANCY Sign of the Times



By Ernie Bushmill



America Accused Of "Coddling" Japanese

"BREAKING FAITH" WITH ALLIES: ROMULO

Washington, May 26.—The Philippines today accused the United States of "coddling" Japan at the expense of America's war-time allies in the Pacific.

The charge was made by Mr Carlos P. Romulo at the Far Eastern Commission's weekly meeting. At the same time, he accused the US of breaking faith with the Philippines in cancelling further Japanese war reparations.

Dr W. K. Lee, of China, joined the attack and urged the US to adopt a "more realistic" attitude toward the Japanese.

Mr Romulo said that America, under the 1946 Philippine rehabilitation act, committed itself, "in principle", to collect \$4,500,000,000 from Japan. He said \$520,000,000 in American aid provided by the 1946 act was, in effect, an advanced payment.

Thus far, he said, including American aid and \$11,000,000 from Japan, only nine percent of the Philippines' war damage had been paid.

The target of Mr Romulo's attack was the US order to Gen. Douglas MacArthur to halt further preliminary reparations deliveries to the Philippines, China, Britain and the Netherlands.

He said the Philippines suffered most heavily from the Japanese aggression, with the possible exception of China. Therefore, he said, it was entitled to preferential treatment in collecting damages.

VITAL ROLE'

Assets obtained by Japanese reparations had been assigned "a vital strategic role" in the post-war industrial development and recovery programme of the islands.

He said: "The cessation of the expected payments would cause a serious disruption in the economic development timetable of the Republic, and a grave dislocation of its economic structure."

The Philippines Government is unable to understand why the United States should suddenly come to the conclusion that the needs of the 11 member nations of the Far Eastern Commission should be subordinated to the needs of the former enemy country.

"The Philippines shares the United States concern for a just peace with Japan, but a just peace does not mean a soft peace." A just peace does not mean leaving the victims of Japanese aggression to shift for themselves while Japan is coddled and permitted to re-establish itself as the dominant industrial power in the Far East."

Voicing concern that the Japanese may eventually return, Mr Romulo said he doubted that the Japanese would "forget and forgive" the atom bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima as readily as the Americans had forgotten Pearl Harbour, Corregidor and Batan.

CHINA'S VIEW

For China, Dr Lee said the reforms made by Gen. MacArthur were "only the beginning".

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

First Hongkongites Were Not Pirates

Sir.—In common with many other Chinese born in Hongkong I deeply resent the statement made by two Reform Club members that when the British first took over this "barren rock" it was peopled by pirates and cut-throats.

My own family has lived within what is now British-administered territory for twenty-five generations—since about the time that William the Conqueror landed in Britain!

Far from being desperados of the type envisaged by these gentlemen in their gross flights of imagination, we have owned large tracts of land locally, although we, unfortunately, lost them when the territory changed hands.

As ancestral tablets in our village here will show, the males of our family were people of culture—one married a Princess of the Imperial Court and some had scholastic attainments of the highest rank in the Imperial examinations held in that Court in Peking.

While the face of the Island where Hongkong city stands to-day may have been "barren and rocky"—on account of its bleak northern exposure in winter—the southern slopes of the Island were dotted with habitations and villages as was also that part of the mainland which is now under British rule, and the people were mostly officials, farmers and gentry, with the usual fisherfolk around the bays. The latter not requiring deep water for their craft, were quite content with the sheltered facilities available at such warm southern localities as Aberdeen.

Here there were of course no pirates—only a few foreign smugglers and opium craft patronised Hongkong in those early days, regarding it as a safe refuge where they might wait out typhoons with their valuable "merchandise" without fear of molestation!

Apart from the gratuitous insult flung by these two uninformed persons in the face of those people who have been educated residents of Hongkong since times when the speakers' forefathers were most probably decorating themselves with wood in some British forest primeval, I also resent the implication that Chinese citizens do not have a sufficiently deep interest in the welfare of this Colony today to be allowed a vote.

In the words of old member of the Corps the late Mr Henry Westlake was "a sergeant-major who was feared for his discipline, but when one soon realised that his bark was a good deal worse than his bite."

When he retired the Commandant was Col. R. C. D. Anderson, DSO, MC, now retired Brigadier, and the late Mr Westlake was presented with a canteen from all ranks as a token of the esteem in which he was held.

Memorial Day

Monday next is Memorial day in the United States. In celebration of the day, the American citizens in the Colony will gather at the Monument at the junction of Tin Lok Lane and Lighton Hill Road at 11 a.m. for a brief memorial service following which wreaths will be laid in the cemeteries.

It is hoped as many Americans as possible will attend.

We would like to see capable, just and honest Britons heading the legislation here with which we have all our lives to deal, and under whose protection we are happy to live and prosper. (Needless to say we prefer the genuine British to those "more British than the British")

Even if ourselves ineligible to hold office, it is too much to ask that we who have hand in hand with our friends the British pioneers, built up Hongkong into what it is today, the second port of the Empire, should be allowed the privilege of a vote as some small reward for our share in the labours faithfully carried out which have proved so fruitful?

We do feel that the giving of this small amount of "face" to us, the real Hongkong born, will do no harm to anyone and may indeed do a great deal to bolster the flagging morale of those amongst us who may have even become a little laggard in our loyalty through being for so long perpetually ignored in all our representations by the powers that be.

TWENTYFIVE GENERATIONS.

Vyshinsky Now Saying "No"

(Continued from Page 1)

The French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman, described the Soviet proposal as an attempt to "put a roof on a house that does not have any walls."

The sharpest exchange came between Mr Vyshinsky and Mr Bevin after Mr Vyshinsky had told of great economic recovery in Eastern Germany under Soviet control and vast unemployment in Western Allied Germany.

Mr Bevin said: "I thank Mr Vyshinsky for his remarkable figures of recovery. I would like to consult the many people who have been involved in this before I accept any figures that could be given by the United

TEARS FOR A PLAYMATE



Sobbing, 12-year-old Carlos Ortiz places his hand tenderly on the death of a dream. He had wanted a pet dog for as long as he could remember and was given one by his sister's month ago. The pup was killed by a car near Ortiz' home in New York.—AP Picture.

Asiatic Quota No Danger To Australia

PROFESSOR'S VIEW

Melbourne, May 26.—Suggestions that a quota of "a thousand or so Asiatics" would pollute Australians biologically are ridiculous, according to one of Australia's best known eugenists, Professor W. E. Agar.

Professor Agar pointed out he was ignoring the political and economic aspects.

He was arguing in favour of a quota of Asiatics to be allowed into Australia to soften Asiatic feeling to the White Australian policy.

"Biologically, Australians can remain white by admitting a quota of coloured people," he said.

Professor MacMahon Ball, Professor MacMahon Ball, now professor of Political Science at Melbourne University, urged the easing of the White Australia policy as a tactful political move against the day America pulled out of the Pacific and left Australia to "defend themselves."

Even if we do not all possess "valid British passports" (and these are not so easily obtained as might be imagined) the fact that we may be still nominally good nationals of China does not prevent us from being equally good citizens of Hongkong and keenly alive to the interests of this Colony and the needs of its population, in the way of a more efficient administration than that prevailing at present.

We would like to see capable, just and honest Britons heading the legislation here with which we have all our lives to deal, and under whose protection we are happy to live and prosper. (Needless to say we prefer the genuine British to those "more British than the British")

Even if ourselves ineligible to hold office, it is too much to ask that we who have hand in hand with our friends the British pioneers, built up Hongkong into what it is today, the second port of the Empire, should be allowed the privilege of a vote as some small reward for our share in the labours faithfully carried out which have proved so fruitful?

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Rebels Blow Up Bridge

In Burma

Rangoon, May 26.—Rebels have been active in the rear of advancing Burmese Government forces on the Dalku front, an official communiqué said tonight.

Dalku, an important railway town 75 miles north of Rangoon, was recently recaptured by Government troops.

While insurgents attacked Intangavi, nearly 50 miles to the rear of Dalku, other rebels blew up a bridge on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway, only 23 miles north of the capital, the communiqué stated.

It did not specify to which group the insurgents belonged.

Mopping up of Karen-held villages north of Dalku continued, the communiqué added.

Government troops attacked villages held by Karens and Communists in the Irrawaddy delta area, south-west of Rangoon.

In Upper Burma repeated insurgent onslaughts on the railway terminus of Yeu, west of Shwebo, are reported.

Insurgents straddling the Irrawaddy River, just north of Mandalay, cut off all river traffic to the Temple City, Burma Radio announced tonight.

In the Malaya and Singu areas, near Mandalay, insurgents had begun to collect taxes after arresting all Government servants, the radio added.

Karen insurgents hill tribesmen were massing around Nyaungshiebin, a rail junction 93 miles north of Rangoon, and had appointed two Moslems—Mr Khan of Lashio, and Mr Rahman of Nyangshiebin—as officers of its Karen police, it said.

In the delta region, 200 Karens, heading north, had entered Maubin district, 40 miles south-west of Rangoon, the radio added.

In the Central Burmese oil-field area fighting has broken out between two sections of the insurgents—the White Band members of the People's Volunteers Organisation and the Red Flag Communists.—Reuters.

Naval Dockyard

Men "Adrift"

Two employees of the Naval Dockyard electrical department today enjoyed an unexpected trip to Bocca Tigris aboard the Chinese navy ship Ling Fu, formerly HMS Mendip, which is due to be handed back to the British naval authorities this afternoon.

The Ling Fu left the Naval Dockyard at 0.30 this morning for the Canton River, and the two dockyard employees, who had been doing night work aboard her, suddenly found themselves "adrift."

Their absence was noticed when day shift workers found the electrical workshop still locked up.

If the schedule for handing the Ling Fu back to the British Navy goes according to plan, the men will be back at the dockyard at 5 p.m. to day.

Hospital Ship As Floating Hotel

(Continued from Page 1)

"The Naval group coming in here will be under the command of Capt Robert L. Cavenagh who is experienced in conducting evacuations and was in charge of task groups in Shanghai, His destroyer, the Duncan will be here in a few days."

Admiral Badger said that he expected there would be accommodation on board the Repose for about 1,100 evacuees. The Repose was not primarily an evacuation ship. She is to provide a home for those who have not any place to stay in the Colony for a few days until a liner or some other means of evacuation became available.

In an emergency the Repose would be available for actual evacuation.

PLANES AVAILABLE

To back up the Repose and the destroyer, he said, he had two land planes at Kai Tak and three other planes of the Consulate-General and Embassy which would be merely a shuttle service from Hongkong to Canton and vice versa.

On Sunday of Monday, a seaplane tender, the Gardiner Bay, will come into Hongkong and she is specially designed. She carries lots of gasoline and is built for repairing purposes.

Her squadron will keep in the rear areas, probably Okinawa. The squadron had seven seaplanes and two amphibians, and each carried 25 to 28 passengers with reasonable luggage allowance. The squadron could evacuate Americans through to the Philippines or to Japan carrying about 200 passengers a day.

"In my opinion the preparations are not so good as adequate," he said. "And that is the way I want it more than the way I have."

AMERICANS WARNED

General Badger informed the American Consul that the Repose would be available for Americans to leave Hongkong.

SHOWING

KING'S AIR-CONDITIONED

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

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TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR
HAPPY VALLEY BUS

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P

Dark Blues Threaten New Zealanders With Their First Defeat

Oxford, May 26.—The New Zealanders, playing Oxford University here, faced their first defeat of the tour. After a day of amazing cricket on a pitch drying after the rain, the tourists finished with half their second innings wickets down for 45 and still requiring 165 runs to beat the University.

Twenty-two wickets fell today for 160 runs. New Zealand and Oxford in turn were out for their lowest scores of the season—New Zealand 110 and Oxford 72—and rarely have so many brilliant catches been seen in a day's play. Rabone, the New Zealand all-rounder, held five at slip.

Oxford were indebted to their medium fast bowlers Wrigley and Whitcombe and very alert fielders.

TENNIS LEAGUE

H. A. Ayres & M. Heenan took 1½ points for the normal Chinese Recreation Club sweep in the first match of the Men's "A" Division Tennis League tournament yesterday evening.

Ayres & Heenan drew with Tsui Yun-pui and Choy Tin-fook and beat Lo Yu-wing and Wong Shiu-wing 6-2.

There was a surprise in the Recreco match against South China Athletic Association when Willie Reed and Gerry Gosano, a hockey-cricket combination, upset the strong pair of Roch Leung and Kwok Hing-chung, semi-finalists in the Grass Court Open, by a 6-4 score.

In the Ladies' "A" Division, which also got off to a start yesterday, Ladies' Recreation Club, paced by its top pair of Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Cooper, trounced the Chinese Recreation Club Ladies 7-2.

Men's "A" Division

SCAA BEATS RECREO
SCAA defeated Recreco, 6-1, in the Men's "A" Division, Rodriguez (H.K.C.C.) lost to T. E. In and T. C. Chan, 6-0; lost to David Choy and Ed Choy, 3-0; lost to Loach Leung and Li C. Kwok, 2-0; won to Ip and Choy, 1-0; lost to Choy, 2-0; beat Leung and Kwok, 6-4.

F. M. Ribeiro and A. J. Renedo lost to Ip and Chan, 6-0; lost to Choy, 1-0; lost to Leung and Kwok, 4-0.

CRC BEATS HKCC
CRC beat HKCC, 7-1. Leo Wal-ton and Tsui Wal-put (CRC) beat H. A. Ayres and M. Heenan, 6-0; beat H. S. Wong, 6-1; beat Mackie and Nolan, 6-3.

Lo Yu-wing and Wong Shiu-wing lost to Ayres and Heenan, 6-2; beat H. S. Wong and G. Gosano, 6-2; and Choy, 2-0; beat Leung and Kwok, 6-4.

KCC BEATS HKU
Kowloon C.C. beat HKU, 5-4.

J. C. Fincher and Capt. Turner Cook (K.C.C.) drew with T. L. Lim and T. Lo, 6-0; lost to D. Lo and N. Lo, 1-0; beat F. Lam and T. H. Ip, 6-0.

L. F. Stokoe and F. R. Kermani beat Lim and Lo, 6-1; lost to Lo and Lo, 1-0; beat Lam and Ip, 6-1.

A. J. Pinedo, A. J. Pinedo, beat Lim and Lo, 6-4; lost to Lo and Lo, 4-0; beat Lam and Ip, 6-1.

Ladies' "A" Division

KCC BEATS USRC
KCC defeated USRC, 6-3, in the Ladies' "A" Division played at KCC yesterday.

Mrs. B. J. Ward and Mrs. J. Stokes (KCC) beat Mrs. N. Jones and Mrs. G. Williams, 6-4; beat Miss D. Hernandez and Mrs. E. Arredondo, 6-0; beat Miss J. Scott and Mrs. S. Hall, 6-3.

Mrs. Labino and Mrs. Hesterling beat Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Williams, 6-4; lost to Miss Bernard and Mrs. Easterbrook, 4-0; beat Miss Scott and Mrs. Hall, 7-5.

Miss Baker lost to Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Williams, 6-4; lost to Miss Bernard and Mrs. Easterbrook, 2-0; beat Miss Scott and Mrs. Hall, 6-2.

LRC BEATS CRC

CRC lost to LRC, 7-2. Mrs. Blaxter and Mrs. Cooper (LRC) beat Miss Thoi, Wu-wun and Miss W. K. Mok, 6-1; beat Mrs. T. F. Lo and Miss H. Y. Lau, 6-1; beat Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. H. W. Chow, 6-3.

Miss Alexander and Mrs. Sirboporn beat Miss Thoi and Miss Mok, 6-1; beat Mrs. T. F. Lo and Miss H. Y. Lau, 6-1; lost to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. H. W. Chow, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES
This evening's matches on the Mixed Doubles, "B" Division, are:

CCC v. LRC

USRC v. HKU

KCC v. LRC

Of the remaining seven first innings wickets, which the visitors lost for 43 runs in the opening 90 minutes, the 24-year-old Wrigley captured four for 15 and Whitcombe three for 24.

Walton alone defied the Oxford attack, but during his stay of two and a half hours he was struck twice on the right thumb, which he broke on the 1937 tour. He did not field and may not bat.

Oxford, 137 runs ahead on the first innings, failed in turn.

Hofmeyr and Law fell to clever slip catches, and the difficulties of Oxford's batsmen were added to by a blustery wind.

Burton got in a lot of work with his left arm spinners on the drying pitch, and the fast bowlers were still able to make the ball rear nastily.

Winn played another praiseworthy innings, but none of the other batsmen looked comfortable. Half the side were out for 41 runs, and at tea eight wickets were down for 72.

THE SCOREBOARD

The close of play scoreboard read:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

1st Innings 247.

2nd Innings.

Hofmeyr & Robone b Hayes 0

Boobyer & Hadlee b Burtt 8

Law & Robone b Cave 2

Winn b Burtt 37

Van Ryneveld c Mooney b Cave

Carr & Robone b Burtt 1

Kardar c Reid b Burtt 1

Wilcye & Robone b Hayes 0

Whitcombe c Robone b Burtt 4

Burtt 10

Chesterton not out 10

Wrigley c Hadlee b Burtt 5

Extras 5

72

BOWLING

Hayes O M R W

..... 14 6 28 2

Cave 18 10 21 2

Burtt 10 0 18 0

.....

NEW ZEALAND

1st Innings 110.

2nd Innings.

Scott & Wilcye b Whitcombe

Robone c Van Ryneveld b Chesterton 10

Burtt c Kardar b Whitcombe 0

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Chinese Red Troops Make A Good Impression

S'HAI SCENES DESCRIBED

Shanghai, May 27.—Communist troops have made a good first impression in Shanghai.

An anti-Communist merchant reported that he saw a Communist soldier eating a bowl of dry rice. A coolie offered the soldier a glass of boiling water, which is the poor man's substitute for tea.

The soldier declined the water and lectured the coolie and the crowd which gathered on the fact that the People's Liberation Communist Army never takes anything from the public.

He said he would go to a hot water shop to quench his thirst.

Developing Middle East

ISRAEL TO PLAY BIG PART

London, May 26.—A great development of the whole Middle East with Israel providing the stimulus was visualised here today by Dr M. Ellash, Israeli Minister in London.

Speaking at a Foreign Press Association luncheon, Dr Ellash said that Israel's future development must certainly be regarded in the light of the general development of the Middle East.

He declared, "Peace, or friendly co-operation between Israel and her neighbours, of ranking animosity and lasting suspicion, will determine whether Israel is to be the leaven which will invigorate and stimulate the rehabilitation of dormant areas, or will be forced to conduct its own policies, endeavouring to establish for itself a position in the midst of territories lagging behind socially and economically."

Under the United Nations the Arab States had laid plans for a Middle East Economic Council—but with total disregard of the existence of Israel.

NEW PLANS NATURAL

With the admission of Israel as a member of the United Nations a revision of these plans would be natural, and "Israel's co-operation would be wholehearted and sincere," Dr Ellash said.

"It would be based on the conviction that such co-operation of equal and independent partners must lead to the revival of the glories of a region which once supported large and flourishing populations."

In an awakening Middle East, with large-scale schemes of agricultural and industrial development, the place of Israel became obvious.

The necessity to absorb a large flow of immigration within a short possible period will force Israel to mobilise all its technical and scientific resources, and to apply its energies and ingenuity to the maintenance of a decent standard of life for its labouring masses," Dr Ellash stated.

"It could certainly serve as an experimental station for the entire Middle East whose achievements would be emulated and successfully repeated elsewhere," he added.

On Israel's political outlook, Dr Ellash said that his country would continue honestly to endeavour to approach international problems with an independent judgment of the principles involved. It would seek to avoid being herded into groupings or combinations.

POLITICAL NEUTRALITY

Its experiment in political neutrality has already been succeeded by establishing the almost unique precedent of cooperative and harmonious support by the United States and Russia.

"The problems of Israel's own security will continue to loom large in the cares of its statesmen until such time as a nation shall not lift up sword against nation," Dr Ellash continued.

"The defiant attempts of Israel's neighbours to prevent the will of the United Nations by force has brought much suffering and many tragedies in its wake."

It would be in the national interests to co-operate in any movement removing the threat of war.

Many were asking if the young State would be able to carry the staggering burden of creating a new economy and a new social order while doubling the population by immigration in four or five years. The reassuring reply to those doubts lay in the energies of the entire Jewish people which were behind these activities.

"And no doubt international interest and support will be forthcoming for the development schemes which are a necessary corollary to the process of absorption," Dr Ellash said.



Violence In German Rail Strike



Another Communist soldier remarked that he had not eaten for three days.

A passerby offered him some bread, but the soldier refused, saying a soldier is not worth much if he cannot go three days without eating. An admiringly forced the bread on the soldier, who took it finally, but paid for it.

Still other Communist soldiers declined the use of beds, preferring to sleep on the pavement. They said they had no wish to impose on the public.

IMPERSONAL ATTITUDE

Their attitude towards foreigners is impersonal, but correct. When asked whether a street is in the fighting area, they give an immediate answer but refuse to enter into further conversation.

This is in strong contrast to the behaviour of Nationalist soldiers, who during the last weeks were engaged in looting.

Shanghai residents have generally been afraid of Nationalist soldiers, but do not appear frightened of the Communists.

Meanwhile, reports from Chungking indicated that the Nationalist government will not be so welcome if it decides to move there from Canton as well informed Chinese and foreigners say that Chungking has seen enough of war.

During the Chinese-Japanese war Japanese bombers flattened most of its buildings and killed hundreds of residents.

Also, Chungking and the surrounding province of Szechuan contributed heavily in men and food.

Representatives of at least five government agencies were reported to have been investigating the possibilities of moving to Chungking.

There has been an increasing influx of refugees in the last fortnight from Shanghai and Canton, but they were welcomed by strong tribal bonds with a large Kachin population in the border areas of China, he added.

The Minister estimated that there were about 10,000 Communists and other guerrillas on the Burma-China border. He said: "I strongly believe that with Commonwealth aid we shall not only be able to restore order speedily in Burma, but effectively to guard our frontier."

It said that 3,000 Kachin tribesmen had already been moved into the fighting areas, adding that 20,000 Kachins were waiting to be armed and equipped in the Kachin hills.

Besides this, the recruitment of four battalions of Gurkhas born in the Kachin State was contemplated, he added.

There are about 155,000 Kachins in the State of Burma.

They are pro-British and fought with the 14th Army against the Japanese in Burma during the last war.—Reuter.

10,000 REDS ON BURMA BORDER

Rangoon, May 20.—Confidence that the Chinese Communists would not easily penetrate into Burma was expressed by the Kachin Affairs Minister, Duwe Sinwa Nawang, today.

The Kachin tribesmen barring their way on a 2,000-mile stretch had antiquated weapons but the people were great fighters and were united by strong tribal bonds with a large Kachin population in the border areas of China, he added.

The Minister estimated that there were about 10,000 Communists and other guerrillas on the Burma-China border. He said: "I strongly believe that with Commonwealth aid we shall not only be able to restore order speedily in Burma, but effectively to guard our frontier."

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SCHACHT'S NEW JOB

New York, May 20.—Hitler's financial wizard, Walther Schacht, has been engaged as financial expert and adviser by Yarur & Company, the largest textile firm in Chile, an American weekly in German and English, Aufbau, reported today. The newspaper described the Yarur family as among the richest and most influential Chilean families. It said that they were originally Arabs who had adopted Catholicism and become Chilean citizens.—Reuter.

State Control Of Rice Exports

Rangoon, May 20.—The Burmese Government has appointed an Inquiry Commission to investigate the problem of State-controlled exports of rice, the mainstay of Burma's economy.

The Commission will report within the next three months on how to step up procurement, export and general overhauling of the rice exporting machinery.—Reuter.

Iran's Form Of Govt. Defended

Teheran, May 26.—Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Shah of Iran, today declared that the existence of a strong and independent Iran was in the interests of the whole world.

The 30-year-old King, in an interview with Reuters, emphatically denied allegations describing Iran's form of government as "beginning from a military dictatorship.

"Iran's form of government is, and will be, on the democracy pattern of the Western European monarchies," he said.

The Shah added that countries which had suffered less and contributed less towards the Allied victory in the last war had received substantial economic and financial aid from the Allies while Iran had got nothing at all.

GIGANTIC PROBLEMS

"Iran's problems seem gigantic but it is not impossible to solve them," the Shah said.

"Persians must have enough work, and food and feel protected by social justice."

"I will never get tired of repeating that the rich must pay taxes, and that we need agricultural reforms and insurance for our workers."

"A new labour law is before the Maglis (Parliament)."

"The country's complex administration must be simplified by the creation of provincial municipal councils."

Stating that Iran's present

seven-year plan was only one small step forward in the exploitation of Iran's immense resources, the Shah added, "But steps must be taken at once to get a fairer distribution of the country's riches and to induce the people in the over-crowded capital to return to their deserted homes in the provinces and do constructive work there."

NOT HELPFUL

The Shah declared: "We must be able to safeguard our independence and defend our frontiers."

"A strong and independent Iran is in the best interest of the world and the world knows it."

"I am sorry to say that despite the Teheran Declaration issued after the Teheran Conference in 1943 the Allies have not given the help and assistance we were supposed to receive as compensation for our contribution to the victory."

The Shah said that the recent amendment of the country's Constitution was a positive reform in Iran's constitutional law and ensured the proper functioning of a true democracy.

"This will help my people to take a hand not only in the control of their daily lives but in the shaping of their destiny as a whole," he concluded.—Reuter.

VILLAGE LIVES ON ITS SAND

Sedgeford, England, May 20.—This Norfolk village runs on sand.

The 700 or so villagers have not paid a penny in local tax for 15 years.

The tax rate is fixed at eight pence on a £1 pound's worth of real estate. But it has not been collected.

Sedgeford has paid all its expenses and made enough tax to refurbish the war memorial and start a new athletic field.

The natural resources could be exhausted.

—Reuter.

CHURCH NOTICE

WEEKLY SABBATH SERVICE
SUNDAY LEARN SYNAGOGUE
10 Queen's Road, Hong Kong

8.00 A.M. SERVICES

10.00 A.M. SERVICES

12.00 NOON SERVICES

1.00 P.M. SERVICES

2.00 P.M. SERVICES

3.00 P.M. SERVICES

4.00 P.M. SERVICES

5.00 P.M. SERVICES

6.00 P.M. SERVICES

7.00 P.M. SERVICES

8.00 P.M. SERVICES

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